Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little reserve. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY APRIL 9. 1838. [VOL. XIII ... NO 670.

TERMS.

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SENATE OF U. STATES.

SPEECH OF Mr. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the Bill further to provide for the collection of duties on Imports.

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate.

He knew not which, he said, was most objectionable, the provisions of the bill, or the temper in which its adoption had been urged. If the extraordinary powers with which the bill proposed to clothe the Executive, to the utter prostration of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, be calculated to impress our minds with alarm, at the rapid progress of despotism in our country, the zeal with which every circumstance, calculated to misrepresent or exaggerate the conduct of Carolina in the controversy, was seized on, with a view to excite hostility against her, but too plainly indicated the deep decay of that brotherly feeling which once existed between these States, and to which we are indebted for our beautiful Federal System. It was not his intention, he said, to advert to all these misrepresentations, but there were some so well calculated to mislead the mind, as to the real character of the controversy, and hold up the State in a light so odious, that he did not feel himself justified in permitting them to pass unnoticed.

Among them, one of the most prominent was the false statement, that the object of S. Carolina was to exempt herself from her share of the public burthens, while she participated in the advantages of the Government. If the charge was true—if the State was capable of being actuated by such low and unworthy motives, mother as he considered her, he would not stand up on this floor and vindicate her conduct. Among her faults, and faults he would not deny she had, no one had ever yet charged her with that low and most sordid of vices—avarice.—Her conduct on all occasions had been marked with the very opposite quality. From the commencement of the revolution—from its first breaking out at Boston, till this hour, no State had been more profuse of its blood in the cause of the country: nor had any contributed so largely to the common treasury, in proportion to her wealth and population. She had in that proportion contributed more to the exports of the Union, on the exchange of which, with the rest of the world, the greater portion of the public burden had been levied, than any other State. No, the controversy was not such as has been stated; the State did not seek to participate in the advantages of the Government without contributing her full share to the public treasury. Her object was far different. A deep constitutional question lay at the bottom of the controversy. The real question at issue is, has the Government a right to impose burdens on the capital and industry of one portion of the country, not with a view to revenue, but to benefit another? and he must be permitted to say, that after the long and deep agitation of this controversy, it was with surprize, that he perceived so strong a disposition to misrepresent its real character. To correct the impression, which those misrepresentations were calculated to make, he would dwell on the point under consideration for a few moments longer.

The Federal Government has by an express provision of the Constitution, the right to lay duties on imports. The State has never denied, or resisted this right; nor even thought of so doing. The Government has, however, not been contented with exercising this power as she had a right to do, but had gone a step beyond it by laying imposts, not for revenue, but for protection. This, the State considered as an unconstitutional exercise of power—highly injurious and oppressive to her and the other staple States, and had accordingly met it with the most determined resistance. He did not intend to enter, at this time, into the argument, as to the unconstitutionality of the protective system. It was not necessary. It is sufficient that the power is no where granted; and that from the journals of the Convention which formed the Constitution, it would seem that it had been refused. In support of this, he might cite the statements of Luther Martin, which had been already referred to, to show that the Convention, so far from conferring the power on the Federal Government, had left to the States the right to impose duties on imports, with the express view of enabling the several States to protect their own manufactures. Notwithstanding this, Congress had assumed, without any warrant from the Constitution, the right of exercising this most important power, and had so exercised it, as to impose a ruinous burden on the labor and capital of the State, by which her resources were exhausted—the enjoyment of her citizens curtailed—the means of education contracted—and all her interests essentially and injuriously affected. We have been sneeringly told, that she was a small State; that her population did not much exceed half a million of souls; and that more than one half were not of the European race. The facts were so. He knew she could never be a great state; and that the only distinction to which she could aspire must be based on the moral and intellectual acquirements of her sons. To the developement of these, much of her attention had been directed; but this restrictive system, which had so unjustly exacted the proceeds of her labor to be bestowed on other sections, had so impaired the resources of the State, that if not speedily arrested, it would dry up the means of education, and with it deprive her of the only source through which she could aspire to distinction.

There was another misstatement as to the nature of the controversy, so frequently made in debate, and so well calculated to mislead, that he felt bound to notice it. It has been said, that South Carolina claims the right to annul the Constitution and laws of the United States; and to rebut this supposed claim, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Rives,) has gravely quoted the Constitution to prove, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme laws of the land; as if the State claimed the right to act contrary to this provision of the Constitution. Nothing can be more erroneous: her object is not to resist laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, but those made without its authority, and which encroach on her reserved powers. She claims not even the right of judging of the delegated powers; but of those that are reserved, and to resist the former when they encroach upon the latter. He would pause to illustrate this important point.

All must admit that there are delegated and reserved powers: and that the powers reserved, are reserved to the States respectively. The powers then of the Government are divided between the General and the State Governments; and the point immediately under consideration is, whether a State has any right to judge as to the extent of its reserved powers, and to defend them against the encroachments of the General Government. Without going deeply into this point, at this stage of the argument, or looking into the nature and origin of the Government, there was a simple view of the subject which he considered as conclusive. The very idea of a divided power, implied the right, on the part of the State, for which he contended. The expression was metaphorical when applied to power. Every one readily understands that the division of matter consists in the separation of the parts. But, in this sense, it was not applicable to power. What then is meant by a division of power? He could not conceive of a division, without giving an equal right to each to judge of the extent of the power allotted to each. Such right he held to be essential to the existence of a division; and that to give to either party the conclusive right of judging not only of the share allotted to it, but of that allotted to the other, was to annul the division, and would confer the whole power on the party vested with such right. But it is contended that the Constitution has conferred on the Supreme Court the right of judging between the States and the General Government.—Those who make this objection, overlooked, he conceived, an important provision of the Constitution. By turning to the 10th amended article of the Constitution, it will be seen that the reservation of power to the States is not only against the powers delegated to Congress, but against the United States themselves; and extends, of course, as well to the judiciary, as to the other departments of the Government.

The article provides that all powers, not delegated to the United States, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—This presents the inquiry, what powers are delegated to the United States? They may be classed under four divisions; First, those that are delegated by the States to each other, by virtue of which the Constitution may be altered or amended by three fourths of the States, when, without which, it would have required the unanimous vote of all. Next the powers conferred on Congress; then those on the President; and, finally, those on the Judicial Department; all of which are particularly enumerated in the parts of the Constitution which organizes the respective departments. The reservation of powers to the States is, as he has said, against the whole, and is as full against the judicial, as it is against the executive and legislative departments of the Government. It could not be claimed for the one, without claiming it for the whole, and without, in fact, annulling this important provision of the Constitution. Against this, as it appeared to him, conclusive view of the subject, it has been urged that this power is expressly conferred on the Supreme Court, by that portion of the Constitution which provides, that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority. He believed the assertion to be utterly destitute of any foundation. It obviously was the intention of the Constitution simply to make the judicial power commensurate with the law making and treaty-making powers; and to vest it with the right of applying the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties, to the cases which might arise under them; and not to make it the judges of the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties themselves. In fact, the power of applying the laws to the facts of the case, and deciding upon such application, constitutes in truth the judicial power. The distinction between such power, and that of judging of the laws, would be perfectly apparent when we advert to that is the acknowledged power of the Court in reference to treaties or compacts between sovereigns. It was perfectly established, that the Courts have no right to judge of the violation of treaties; and that, in reference to them, their power is limited to the right of judging, simply of the violation of rights under them; and that the right of judging of infractions belongs exclusively to the parties themselves, and not to the Courts; of which we have an example in the French treaty, which was declared by Congress null and void, in consequence of its violation by the Government of France. Without such declaration, had a French citizen sued a citizen of this country under the treaty, the Court could have taken no cognizance of its infraction; nor after such a declaration, would it have heard any argument or proof going to show that the treaty had not been violated.

The declaration of itself was conclusive on the court. But it would be asked how the court obtained the powers to pronounce a law or treaty unconstitutional, when they come in conflict with that instrument? He did not deny that it possesses the right, but he could by no means concede that it was derived from the Constitution. It had its origin in the necessity of the case.—Where there were two or more rules established, one from a higher, the other from a lower authority, which might come into conflict, in applying them to a particular case, the judge could not avoid pronouncing in favor of the superior against the inferior. It was from this necessity, and this alone, that the power which is now set up to overrule the rights of the States, against an express provision of the Constitution, was derived. It had no other origin. That he had traced it to its true source, would be manifest from the fact, that it was a power which, so far from being conferred exclusively on the Supreme Court, as was insisted, belonged to every court—inferior and superior—State and General—and even to foreign courts.

But the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton) relies on the Journals of the Convention to prove that it was the intention of that body to confer on the Supreme Court the right of deciding in the last resort between a State and the General Government. He would not follow him through the journals, as he did not deem that to be necessary to refute his argument. It was sufficient for this purpose to state, that Mr. Rutledge reported a resolution providing expressly that the United States and the States might be parties before the Supreme Court. If this proposition had been adopted, he would ask the Senator whether this very controversy between the U. States and South Carolina might not have been brought before the Court? He would also ask him, whether it could be brought before the court as the Constitution now stands? If he answers the former in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, as he must, then it is clear, his elaborate argument to the contrary notwithstanding, that the report of Mr. Rutledge was not in substance adopted as he contended; and that the Journals, so far from supporting, are in direct opposition to the position which he attempts to maintain. He might push the argument much further against the power of the court, but he did not deem it necessary, at least at this stage of the discussion. If the views which had already been presented be correct, and he did not see how they could be resisted, the conclusion was inevitable, that the reserved powers were reserved equally against every department of the Government, and as strongly against the judicial as against the other departments; and of course were left under the exclusive will of the States.

There still remained another misrepresentation of the conduct of the State, which has been made with the view of exciting odium. He alluded to the charge that South Carolina supported the Tariff of 1816, and was, therefore, responsible for the protective system. To determine the truth of this charge it becomes necessary to ascertain the real character of that law—whether it was a tariff for revenue or for protection; which presents the enquiry of what was the condition of the country at that period? The late war with Great Britain had just terminated, which, with the restrictive system that preceded it, had diverted a large amount of capital and industry from commerce to manufactures, particularly to the cotton and woollen branches. There was a debt at the same time of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars hanging over the country; and the heavy war duties were still in existence.—Under these circumstances the question was presented, to what point the duties ought to be reduced? That question involved another—at what time the debt ought to be paid? which was a question of policy, involving in its consideration all the circumstances connected with the then condition of the country. Among the most prominent arguments in favor of an early discharge of the debt, was that the high duties which it would require to effect it, would have at the same time the effect of sustaining the infant manufactures, which had been forced up under the circumstances to which he had adverted. This view of the subject had a decided influence in determining in favor of an early payment of the debt. The sinking fund was accordingly raised from seven to ten millions of dollars, with the provision to apply the surplus which might remain in the Treasury, as a contingent appropriation to that fund: and the duties were graded to meet this increased expenditure. It was thus that the policy and justice of protecting the large amount of capital and industry, which had been diverted by the measures of the Government, into new channels, as he had stated, was combined with the fiscal action of the Government, and which, while it secured a prompt payment of the debt, prevented the immense losses to the manufacturers, which would have followed a sudden and great reduction. Still, revenue was the main object, and protection but the incidental. The bill to reduce the duties was reported by the committee of Ways and Means, and not of Manufactures? and it proposed a heavy reduction on the then existing rate of duties. But what of itself, without other evidence, was decisive as to the character of the bill, is the fact that it fixed a much higher rate of duties on the unprotected than the protected article. He would enumerate a few leading articles only: woollen and cotton above the value of 25 cents on the square yard, though they were the leading objects of protection, were subject to a permanent duty of only 20 per cent Iron, another leading article among the protected, had a protection of not more than 9 per cent, as fixed by the act, and of but 15 as reported in the bill. These rates were all below the average duties as fixed in the act, including the protected, the unprotected, and even the free articles. Mr. C. said he had entered into some calculation in order to ascertain the average rate of duties in the act. There was some uncertainty in the data, but he felt assured that it was not less than 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; showing an excess of the average duties above that imposed on the protected articles enumerated, of more than 10 per cent., and thus clearly establishing the character of the measure, that it was for revenue and not protection.

Looking back, even at this distant period, with all our experience, he perceived but two errors in the act; the one in reference to iron, and the other the minimum duty on coarse cottons. As to the former he conceived that the bill, as reported proposed a duty relatively too low, which was still further reduced in its passage through Congress. The duty, at first, was fixed at seventy five cents the hundred weight; but, in the last stage of its passage, it was reduced by a sort of caprice, occasioned by an unfortunate motion, to forty five cts. This injustice was severely felt in Pennsylvania, the State, above all others, most productive of iron; and was the principal cause of that great reaction, which has since thrown her so decidedly on the side of the protective policy. The other error was that, as to coarse cottons, on which the duty was as much too high, as that on iron was too low. It introduced, besides, the obnoxious minimum principle, which has since been so mischievously extended; and to that extent, he was constrained, in candor, to acknowledge, as he wished to disguise nothing, the protective principle was recognized by the act of 1816. How this was overlooked, at the time, it is not in his power to say. It escaped his observation, which he can account for only on the ground that the principle was then new, and that his attention was engaged by another important subject; the question of the currency, then so urgent, and with which, as chairman of the committee, he was particularly charged. With these exceptions, he again repeated, he saw nothing in the bill to condemn. Yet, it was on the ground that the members from the State had voted for the bill, that the attempt is now made to hold up Carolina as responsible for the whole system of protection which has since followed, though she has resisted its progress in every stage. Was there ever greater injustice? And how was it to be accounted for, but as forming a part of that systematic misrepresentation and calumny, which has been directed for so many years, without interruption, against that gallant and generous State. And why has she thus been assailed? Merely because she abstained from taking any part in the Presidential canvass; believing that it had degenerated in to a mere system of imposition on the people; controlled, almost exclusively, by those whose object it was to obtain the patronage of the Government; and that, without regard to principle or policy. Standing apart from what she considered a contest, in which the public had no interest, she has been assailed by both parties, with a fury altogether unparalelled; but which, pursuing the course which she believed liberty and duty required, she has met with a firmness equal to the fierceness of the assault. In the midst of this attack he had not escaped. With a view of inflicting a wound on the State, through him he had been held up as the author of the protective system; and one of its most strenuous advocates. It was with pain that he alluded to himself, on so deep and grave a subject as that now under discussion; and which, he sincerely believed, involved the liberty of the country. He now regretted, that under the sense of injustice, which the remarks of a Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins,) excited for the moment, he had hastily given his pledge to defend himself against the charge which had been made in reference to his course in 1816; not that there would be any difficulty in repelling the charge, but because he felt a deep reluctance in turning the discussion, in any degree, from a subject of so much magnitude to one of so little importance as the consistency or inconsistency of himself, or any other individual, particularly in connexion with an event so long since passed. But for this hasty pledge, he would have remained silent as to his own course, on this occasion; and would have borne with patience and calmness, this, with the many other misrepresentations with which he had been so incessantly assailed for so many years.

The charge, that he was the author of the protective system, had no other foundation but that, he, in common with the almost entire south, gave his support to the tariff of 1816. It is true, that he advocated that measure, for which he might rest his defence, without taking any other, on the ground that it was a tariff for revenue, and not for protection; which he had established beyond the power of controversy. But his speech on the occasion had been brought in judgment against him by the Senator from Pennsylvania. He had since cast his eyes over the speech; and he would surprise, he had no doubt, the Senator, by telling him that, with the exception of some hasty and unguarded expressions, that he retracted nothing he had uttered on that occasion. He only asked that he might be judged in reference to it, in that spirit of fairness and justice which was due to the occasion; taking into consideration the circumstances under which it was delivered, and bearing in mind that the subject was a tariff for revenue and not for protection; for reducing and not raising the revenue. But, before he explained the then condition of the country, from which his main arguments in favor of the measure were drawn, it was nothing but an act of justice to himself, that he should state a fact in connexion with his speech that was necessary to explain what he had called hasty and unguarded expressions. His speech was an *impromptu*; and, as such, he apologized to the House, he appears from the speech as printed, for offering his sentiments on the question without having duly reflected on the subject. It was delivered at the request of a friend when he had not previously the least intention of addressing the House; he alluded to Samuel D. Ingham, then and now, as he was proud to say, a personal and political friend—a man, of talents and integrity—with a clear head, and firm and patriotic heart; then among the leading members of the House; in the palmy state of his political glory, though now for a moment depressed—depressed, did he say—no! it was his State which was depressed—Pennsylvania, which had deserted him under circumstances which, instead of depressing, ought to have elevated him in her estimation. He came to me, said Mr. C., when sitting at my desk writing, and said that the House was falling into some confusion, accompanying it with a remark, that I knew how difficult it was to rally so large a body when once broken on a tax bill, as had been experienced during the late war. Having a higher opinion of my influence than it deserved, he requested me to say something to prevent the confusion. I replied, said Mr. C., that I was at a loss what to say; that I had been busily engaged on the currency, which was then in great confusion, and which, as I had stated, had been placed particularly under my charge, as the chairman of the committee on that subject. He repeated his request, and the speech which the Senator from Pennsylvania has complimented so highly was the result.

He (Mr. C.) would ask, whether the facts stated ought not in, justice, to be borne in mind by those who would hold him accountable, not only for the general scope of the speech, but for every word and sentence which it contained. But, said Mr. C., in asking this question, it was not his intention, to repudiate the speech. All he asked was, that he might be judged by the rules which, in justice, belonged to the case. Let it be recollected that the bill was a revenue bill, and, of course, that it was constitutional. He need not remind the Senate, when the measure is constitutional, that all arguments calculated to show its beneficial operation may be legitimately pressed into service, without taking into consideration whether the subject, to which the arguments refer be within the sphere of the constitution or not. If, for instance, a question were before the body to lay a duty on bibles, and a motion be made to reduce the duty, or admit bibles duty free, who could doubt that the argument in favor of the motion that the increased circulation of the bibles would be in favor of the morality and religion of the country, would be strictly proper? Or, who would suppose that he who had adduced it had committed himself, on the constitutionality of taking the religion or morals of the country under the charge of the Federal government? Again: Suppose the question to be to raise the duty on silk, or any other article of luxury, is that it should be supported on the ground that it was an article mainly consumed by the rich and extravagant, could it be fairly inferred that, in the opinion of the speaker, Congress had the right to pass sumptuary laws? He only asked that those plain rules be applied to the argument on the tariff of 1816. They turned almost entirely on the benefits which manufactures conferred on the country in time of war: and which no one could doubt. The country had recently passed through such a state. The world was, at that time, deeply agitated by the effects of the great conflict, which had so long raged in Europe, and which no one could tell how soon again might return. Bonaparte had but recently been overthrown; the whole southern part of this continent was in a state of revolution, and was threatened with the interference of the Holy Alliance, which, had it occurred, must almost necessarily have involved this country in a most dangerous conflict. It was under these circumstances that he had delivered the speech, in which he urged the House, that, in the adjustment of the tariff, reference ought to be had to a state of war, as well as peace; and that its provisions ought to be fixed on the compound views of the two periods—making some sacrifice in peace in order, that the less might be made in war. Was this principle false? and, in urging it, did he commit himself to that system of oppression since grown up, and which has for its object the enriching of one portion of the country at the expense of the other?

Mr. C. said, the plain rule in all such cases was, that when a measure was proposed, the first thing is to ascertain its constitutionality: and, that being ascertained, the next was its expediency, which last opened the whole field of argument for and against. Every topic may be urged calculated to prove it wise or unwise—so in a bill to raise imports. It must first be ascertained that the bill is based on the principles of revenue, and that the money raised is necessary for the wants of the country. These being ascertained, every argument, direct and indirect, may be fairly offered, which may go to show that, under all the circumstances, the provisions of the bill are proper or improper. Had this plain and simple rule been adhered to, we should never have heard of the complaint of Carolina. Her objection is not against the improper modification of a bill acknowledged to be for revenue; but that under the name of imposts, a power, essentially different from the taxing power, is exercised—partaking much more of the character of a penalty than a tax. Nothing is more common than that things closely resembling in appearance should widely and essentially differ in their character. Arsenic, for instance, resembles flour, yet one is deadly poison, and the other that which constitutes the staff of life. So, duties imposed, whether for revenue or protection, may be called imposts, though nominally and apparently the same, yet differ essentially in their real character.

Mr. C. said he should now return to his speech on the Tariff of 1816. To determine what his opinions really were on the subject of protection at that time, it would be proper to advert to his sentiments before and after that period. His sentiments preceeding 1816, on this subject, are matter of record. He came into Congress in 1813, a devoted friend and supporter of the then administration; yet one of his first efforts was to brave the administration, by opposing its favorite measure the restrictive system—embargo, non intercourse, and all—and that upon the principle of free trade. The system remained in fashion for a time; but after the overthrow of Bonaparte, he (Mr. C.) had reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to repeal the whole system of restrictive measures. While the bill was under consideration, a worthy man, then a member of the House, (Mr. McKim, of Baltimore,) moved to except the non-importation act, which he supported on the ground of encouragement to manufactures. He (Mr. C.) resisted the motion on the very grounds on which Mr. McKim supported it. He maintained that the manufacturers were then receiving too much protection, and warned his friends that the withdrawal of the protection which the war and the high duties then afforded, would cause great embarrassment; and that the true policy in the

mean time was to admit foreign goods as freely as possible, in order to diminish the anticipated embarrassment on the return of peace; intimating at the same time his desire to see the Tariff revised, with a view of affording a moderate and permanent protection."

Such was his conduct before 1816. Shortly after that period, he left Congress, and had no opportunity of making known his sentiments in reference to the protective system, which shortly after began to be agitated. But he had the most conclusive evidence that he considered the arrangement of the revenue in 1816 as growing out of the necessity of the case, and due to the consideration of justice, but that, even at that early period he was not without his fears, that even that arrangement would lead to abuse and future difficulties. He regretted that he had been compelled to dwell so long on himself; but trusted that whatever censure might be incurred would not be directed against him, but against those who had drawn his conduct into the controversy; and who might hope, by assailing his motives, to wound the cause with which he was proud to be identified.

He might add, that all the southern States voted with South Carolina in support of the bill; not that they had any interest in manufactures, but on the ground that they had supported the war, and of course felt a corresponding obligation to sustain those establishments which had grown up under the encouragement it had incidentally afforded: while most of the New England members were opposed to the measure principally, as he believed, on opposite principles.

He had now, he trusted, satisfactorily repelled the charge against the State, and himself, personally, in reference to the tariff of 1816. Whatever support the State had given the bill, had originated in the most disinterested motives.

There was not within the limits of the State, so far as his memory served him, a single cotton or woollen establishment. Her whole dependence was on agriculture, and the cultivation of two great staples, rice and cotton. Her obvious policy was to keep open the market of the world unchecked and unrestricted—to buy cheap, and to sell high: but from a feeling of kindness, combined with a sense of justice, she added her support to the bill. We had been told by the agents of the manufacturers, that the protection which the measure afforded would be sufficient; to which we the more readily conceded, as it was considered as a final adjustment of the question.

Let us now, said Mr. C., turn our eyes forward, and see what has been the conduct of the parties to this arrangement. Have Carolina and the South disturbed this adjustment? No, they have never raised their voice in a single instance against it; even though this measure, moderate comparatively as it is, was felt with no inconsiderable pressure on their interests. Was this example imitated on the opposite side?—Far otherwise. Scarcely had the President signed his name, before application was made for an increase of duties, which was repeated with demands continually growing, till the passage of the act of 1828. What course now, he would ask, did it become Carolina to pursue in reference to these demands? Instead of acquiescing in them, because she had acted generously in rejecting the tariff of 1816, she saw in her generosity on that occasion, additional motives for that firm and decided resistance which she has since made against the system of protection. She accordingly commenced a systematic opposition to all further encroachments, which continued from 1816 till 1828; by discussion and by resolutions; by remonstrances and by protests through her Legislature. These all proved insufficient to stem the current of encroachment; but notwithstanding the heavy pressure on her industry, she never despaired of relief, till the passage of the act of 1828—that bill of abominations—engendered by avarice and political intrigue. Its adoption opened the eyes of the State, and gave a new character to the controversy. Till then the question had been whether the protective system was constitutional and expedient, but after that, she no longer considered the question whether the right of regulating the industry of the States was a reserved or delegated power, but what right a State possesses to defend her reserved powers against the encroachments of the Federal Government; a question on the decision of which the value of all the reserved powers depends. The passage of the act of 1828, with all its obnoxious features, and under the odious circumstances under which it was adopted, had almost, if not entirely, closed the door of hope through the General Government. It afforded conclusive evidence that no reasonable prospect of relief from Congress could be entertained; yet the near approach of the period of the payment of the public debt, and elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, still afforded a ray of hope—not so strong, however, as to prevent the State from turning her eyes for final relief, to her reserved powers.

Under these circumstances commenced that inquiry into the nature and extent of the reserved powers of a State, and the means which they afforded of resistance against the encroachments of the General Government; which has been pursued with so much zeal and energy, and he might add intelligence. Never was there a political discussion carried on with greater activity, and which appealed more directly to the intelligence of a community.—Throughout the whole, no address was made to the low and vulgar passions. But on the contrary, the discussion turned upon the higher principles of political economy, connected with the operations of the tariff system, which are calculated to show its real bearing on the interests of the State, and on the structure of our political system; going to show the true character of the relations between the State and the General Government; and the means which the States possess of defending those powers which they reserved in forming the Federal Government.

In this great canvass, men of the most commanding talents and acquirements engaged with the greatest ardor; and the people were addressed through every channel; by essays in the public press, and by speeches in their public assemblies, until they had become thoroughly instructed on the nature of the oppression, and on the rights which they possess, under the Constitution, to throw them off.

If gentlemen suppose that the stand taken by the people of Carolina rests on passion and delusion, they are wholly mistaken. The case was far otherwise. No community, from the legislator to the ploughman, were ever better instructed in their rights; and the resistance, on which the State had resolved, was the result of mature reflection, accompanied with a deep conviction that their rights had been violated, and the means of redress which they have adopted, are consistent with the principles of the Constitution.

But while this active canvass was carried on, which looked to the reserved powers, as their final redress, if all others failed, the State at the same time cherished a hope, as I have already stated, that the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, would prevent the necessity of a resort to extremities. He was identified with the interests of the staple States; and, having the same interest, it was believed that his great popularity,—a popularity of the strongest character, as it rested on military services, would enable him, as they hoped, gradually to bring down the system of protection, without shock or injury to any interest. Under these views, the canvass in favor of General Jackson's election to the Presidency was carried on, with great zeal, in conjunction with that active inquiry into the reserved powers of the States, on which final reliance was placed. But little did the people of Carolina dream, that the man whom they were thus striving to elevate to the highest seat of power, would prove so utterly false to all their hopes. Man is, indeed, ignorant of the future; nor was there ever a stronger illustration of the observation than is afforded by the result of that election! The very event on which they had built their hopes, has been turned against them, and the very individual to whom they looked, as a deliverer, and whom, under that impression, they strove, for so many years, to elevate to power, is now the most powerful instrument in the hands of his and their bitterest opponents to put down them and their cause!

Scarcely had he been elected when it became apparent, from the organization of his cabinet, and other indications, that all their hopes of relief, through him, were blasted. The admission of a single individual into the cabinet, under the circumstances which accompanied that admission, threw all into confusion. The mischievous influence over the President, through which this individual was admitted into the cabinet, soon became apparent. Instead of turning his eyes forward to the period of the payment of the public debt, which was then near at hand, and to the present dangerous political crisis, which was inevitable, unless averted by a timely and wise system of measures, the attention of the President was absorbed by mere party arrangements, and circumstances too disreputable to be mentioned here, except by the most distant allusion.

Here, said Mr. C. he must pause for a moment, to repel a charge which has been so often made, and which even the President has reiterated in his proclamation.—The charge that he had been actuated, in the part which he had taken, by feelings of disappointed ambition.—Mr. C. again repeated, that he deeply regretted the necessity of noticing himself in so important a discussion; and that nothing could induce him to advert to his own course but the conviction that it was due to the cause, at which a blow was aimed, through him.—It was only in this view that he noticed it.

Mr. C. said, it ill became the chief magistrate to make this charge. The course which the State had taken, and which had led to the present controversy between her and the General Government, was taken as far back as 1828; in the very midst of that severe canvass which placed him in power; and in that very canvass Carolina had openly avowed and zealously maintained these very principles which he now officially pronounces to be treason and rebellion. That was the period at which he ought to have spoken. Having remained silent then; and having, under his approval, implied by that silence, received the support and the vote of the State, he [Mr. C.] if a sense of decorum did not prevent it, might recriminate, with the double charge of deception and ingratitude. His object, however, was not to assail the President, but to defend himself against a most unfounded charge. The time, alone, at which the course, upon which this charge of *disappointed ambition* is founded, will, of itself, repel it, in the eye of every unprejudiced and honest man. The doctrine which he now sustains, under the present difficulties, he openly avowed and maintained immediately after the act of 1828; that "bill of abominations," as it has been so often and properly termed. Was he at that period disappointed in any views of ambition which he might be supposed to entertain? He was Vice President of the United States, elected by an overwhelming majority. He was a candidate for re-election on the ticket with General Jackson himself, with a certain prospect of a triumphant success of that ticket, and with a fair prospect of the highest office to which an American citizen could aspire. What was his course under these prospects? Did he look to his own advancement, or to an honest and faithful discharge of his duty? Let facts speak for themselves. When the bill to which he had referred came from the other House to the Senate, the almost universal impression was, that its fate would depend upon his casting vote. It was known that, as the bill then stood, the Senate was nearly equally divided, and as it was a combined measure, originating with the politicians and manufacturers, and intended as much to bear upon the Presidential election as to protect manufactures, it was believed that, as a stroke of political policy, its fate would be made to depend on his vote, in order to defeat General Jackson's election, as well as his own. The friends of General Jackson were alarmed, and he [Mr. C.] was earnestly entreated to leave the chair, in order to avoid the responsibility, under the plausible argument that if the Senate should be equally divided, the bill would be lost without the aid of his casting vote. The reply to this entreaty was, that no consideration, personal to himself, could induce him to take such a course. That he considered the measure as of the most dangerous character, calculated to produce the most fearful crisis; that the payment of the public debt was just at hand, and that the great increase of revenue which it would pour into the Treasury, would accelerate the approach of that period; and that the country would be placed in the most trying of all situations; with an immense revenue, without the means of absorption, upon any legitimate or constitutional object of appropriation, and would be compelled to submit to all the corrupting consequences of a large surplus, or to make a sudden reduction of the rates of duties, which would prove ruinous to the very interests which were then forcing the passage of the bill. Under these views he determined to remain in the chair, and if the bill came to him, to give his casting vote against it, and in doing so, to give his reasons at large; but at the same time he informed his friends that he would retire from the ticket, so that the election of General Jackson might not be embarrassed by any act of his.—Sir, [said Mr. C.] I was amazed at the folly and infatuation of that period. So completely absorbed was Congress in the game of ambition and avarice, from the double impulse of the manufacturers and politicians, that none but a few appeared to anticipate the present crisis, at which now all are alarmed; but which is the inevitable result of what was then done. As to himself, he clearly foresaw what has since followed. The road of ambition lay open before him; he had but to follow the corrupt tendency of the times—but he chose to tread the rugged path of duty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

FACTS! UNDENIABLE FACTS!

"Away! burn all the records of the realm, my mouth
Shall be the Parliament of England."

It is a fact that the President of the Hartford Convention, with a gang of blue light Federalists, "the habitual scoffers at State Rights," have openly applauded the Proclamation, and declare that General Jackson has come over to their doctrines, and that they are determined to support the Proclamation.

It is a fact, that for the last two or three sessions of Congress, at the beginning of each session, the South has been tantalized with the prospect of a reduction of the Tariff; but before the session ended, "wait till the next session," was the deceptive cry of our oppressors and their allies.

It is a fact, that many members of the South have deceived their constituents by telling them that the Tariff was greatly reduced, and would die a natural death this session in spite of Nullification.

It is a fact, that Nullification has been dreaded, lest it might have the credit of reducing the Tariff. The Tariff will be reduced, but the credit must not be given to Nullification," say the friends of the Proclamation—next day, "the Tariff will not be reduced, give the credit of it to Nullification." Hot and cold in the same breath.

It is a fact, that the President and his Secretary declare the tariff yet burthensome: one says six millions may be reduced, yet the Free Trade party was abused because they did not say that the Tariff was greatly reduced and would come off entirely this session.

It is a fact, that, "secession" was the great conservative remedy—"the manly remedy" of many of the Union party, and of Colonel King in his speech last summer at Montgomery, yet many praise the Proclamation which denies secession, and defies it with the sword and the halter!! The "Bloody Bill" in the Senate, says Mr. Webster, is the fruits of the Proclamation!!

It is a fact, that the ultra-Tariff, the ultra-Internal Improvement, ultra-Bank and ultra-Federal party are ready to lay down their lives for the Union—(not the Constitution)—Union for robbery and plunder, (not a Union of Justice and Liberty,) for six millions of dollars—not fifty cents apiece for the people in the Tariff States. No! but a few nabobs get the plunder, and a few States pay the whole.

It is a fact, that in every country but this the people fight to *take off taxes* but in this free enlightened, and just Government, we are about to go to war *to fight on the taxes!* when President, Vice-President and Cabinet all say they are too high and ought to be reduced, and still stranger, some of the most clamorous against the taxes are ready to volunteer to keep them on!!

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It is a fact, that the ultra-Federal party and the Proclamation, declare the States are not sovereignties! Yet the former thought the Cherokee Indians a free and independent sovereignty!! Hot and cold in the same breath!!

It is a fact that Cæsar usurped the purple to preserve the liberties of the people. Cromwell became "Protector" to the people; Bonaparte "First Consul" to save the liberties of the people and some have mounted "the enchanted horse," the Proclamation, to save the Union and the liberties of the people. No MONARCHIST.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 12. 1833.

SIR:—In my letter, of the 5th, I informed you, that new difficulties, in relation to the *Cherokees*, had arisen out of the passage of the Enforcing bill. On this subject, the government press is silent. The people are to be hood-winked.

During the Session of Congress, the *Cherokees* were represented here. The coercion which they had suffered, and which they anticipated, rendered them willing to negociate. Under the then existing state of things, they could see no end to the wrongs which, in their opinion, they must endure. Their case, so far as the Courts of Georgia were concerned, was finally settled. No means existed, by which they could bring the question before the courts of the United States. To them, therefore, relief was hopeless. By compulsion, as they contended, they were negociating a treaty with the Secretary of War. In this state of things, the administration and its adherents, urged the absolute necessity for the passage of the enforcing bill. In an evil hour they were gratified. So were the children of Israel, when they prayed for a King to reign over them.

As soon as this bill of abominations had become a law, Mr. *Chester*, the attorney of the *Cherokees*, perceived that it afforded to his clients and friends, the means of bringing their case before the Supreme Court. He immediately, as stated in my former letter, notified the War Minister, that the character of their negociation must be changed. He said, that the lands which the *Cherokees* claimed, were worth twenty millions of dollars; but that they would transfer them for five millions. It is understood that the government have offered them more than half this sum, which they have refused to accept, preferring an appeal to the Supreme Court for a decision on their case. The *Cherokees* have left this city without concluding a treaty.—Previous to the passage of this law, a treaty might have been formed, and the Indian title to the contested lands extinguished, for a small amount. Such an arrangement will now, probably, cost an enormous sum of money. This expenditure is the first effect of the unfortunate bill, which I have so much dreaded, and so strongly deprecated.

The payment of money, however, is only a secondary consideration. The peace and tranquillity of the country is the great object. These lands, whatever may be the decision of the court, can never again be restored to the *Cherokees*. They could not be wrested from their new proprietors, but through Oceans of blood. It is, therefore, the duty of the President promptly to adjust this distracting subject; and although he has probably, by an effort to grasp at unlimited power, involved the nation in an extragant expenditure of more than a million of dollars, yet he should firmly meet the case, and stay the excitement which may be apprehended in Georgia. This is not the time to increase the causes for a southern confederacy. That confederacy will, I fear, arrive too soon for the perpetuity of our once happy and glorious Union.

Mr. *Randolph* is still here. His health not improved. He receives but few visitors. To them he talks freely on the subject of politics, in which he takes a deep interest. He denounces the enforcing bill. A strong opposition is getting up, in the South, to those members of Congress who voted for it.—The excitement which has prevailed in South Carolina and Georgia, is rapidly extending into Alabama.

There has been a case of cholera at the President's house. The wife of his stepson. The family physician was Dr. *Thomas*. Two medical gentlemen, Dr. *Hunt*, and another, were called in consultation, but refused to consult with Dr. *Thomas*, in consequence of the latter having withdrawn himself from a medical association which had undertaken to regulate the fees of the faculty.

Mr. *Van Buren* is considered strong *here*, whatever he may be elsewhere. He has received many visits and congratulations. He is, evidently, supposed to be the channel through which all appointments are hereafter to be made. Expectants of every description, pay their court to him. He may now, I think, be fairly pronounced, so far as the patronage of the government is concerned, President *de facto*. No appointments, will be made, but with his approbation and consent. Whatever, therefore, you may hear, as to changes in the cabinet, the selection of foreign ministers, &c. you must receive with due allowance for the state of the times. Nothing will be done hastily. No promotions will be made until the *loyalty* of the candidates shall be satisfactorily ascertained. Mr. *Van Buren* is now the avowed candidate of Gen. *Jackson*, as his successor; and to his support all are, or will be pledged, who are classed among the *faithful*.

The office hunters, when they visit the Vice President, never fail, before they leave him, to eulogize the proclamation, and its legitimate offspring—the enforcing bill. They have all received their cue, probably, from the cabinet irresponsible. Among those who visited him a few days since, was a certain member of the Indiana legislature. This gentleman wishes to be appointed a charge. He has undertaken to answer for the west. He says they will go for Mr. *Van Buren*, as the successor of Gen. *Jackson*.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

GROANS.

From the Frederick Herald.

THE TARIFF.—It is with feelings of the deepest mortification and regret that we announce to our readers the passage of the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Clay into the Senate through that body and the H. of Representatives, for we conscientiously believe that it has given the death blow to the system of protection, and so much impaired the constitutional principle, that it will never again be carried into effect, without a convulsion unparalelled in the annals of our country. The system of Internal improvements having been arrested, we were fully convinced that it would be necessary to reduce the amount of revenue on imports, and were willing to concede much to the south; to, in the language of Mr. Webster, shave the manufacturers to the bone. But as to the right to protect our own labor against that of other nations, we regard it as too sacred to be impunged, for we have been taught that that right was the basis of all legislation—a cardinal principle in the theory and practice of all governments: and, if Mr. Madison is to be believed, to secure it to this country was one of the principal objects sought to be obtained by our present Constitution. Looking around us, we saw on every side the most choice blessings which had resulted from its exercise—we saw no "curses"—no deadly Upas! We believe it to be emphatically in the hands of the people. If they had chosen to abandon it, and were willing to submit to foreign legislation in preference to their own, and to admit into our ports freely, the products of foreign powers which rigorously exclude ours, they have the right to allow this unequal state of things. But they alone have the right! Entertaining these opinions and views, we would be recreant to every principle which we have avowed and advocated with humble zeal, if we did not protest solemnly against the bill, as violative of the will of the people, and of the principles advocated by the party to which we are attached. For it is not pretended by its present advocates, that the former had decreed it, and no one will have the hardihood to assert, that the latter had given any expression of opinion that such a bill would be acceptable to them.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

We wish we could find language strong enough to express in one word the mingled abhorrence and contempt we feel for Mr. Clay's gradual abandonment bill.

We detest the manner in which it is brought before Congress. We detest the bill itself as an entire surrender of the points in dispute between the body of the nation and the nullifiers—the constitutional right to levy duties for protection. It disarms nullification, but it is by yielding to all its claims. It restores peace, but such peace as the weak emperors of Rome used to buy of the barbarians—a peace which but encourages new war. It is the peace of submission—the majority of the nation subdued—an insignificant minority triumphant. No man can value the harmony of this nation more than we, yet we would prefer dissention, tenfold more violent than the present, to such a peace! But was there any call for this bill of abandonment? Would the Union suffer without it—would even the tariff suffer? And is it as Mr. Clay infers, a sacrifice of a part to save the whole Not at all. Mr. Verplanck's bill could not possibly pass this session, even if a majority of both Houses approve of it—there is not time left to debate it in the Senate. The new Congress, before whom the decision would come next session, we believe is more friendly to the tariff than the present. Mr. Clays bill is not less unnecessary and uncalled for than it is mean spirited truckling Let the south convince us that the tariff is unconstitutional or oppressive, and we may immediately abandon it, but never on compulsion.

We detest the consequences of this bill. True, it is so modified as to postpone immediate ruin of the manufactures themselves. But this is not a question respecting them so much as the nation, whose whole industry is so linked together, that the mutilation of any one part maims the whole, Mr. Clay's bill, supposing it not repealed, would subject the whole industry of the country to a cruel and lingering death, worse, perhaps, than the sudden stroke which puts an end to life and misery.

Yes, we detest most thoroughly and heartily this bill of surrender. But let us not be charged with bigotted adherence to the tariff right or wrong. The principle of protecting American industry, we consider essential to the prosperity of the American people. Yet the tariff, although it should respect protection as to the articles on which laid, we would have to regard revenue as to the gross amount. We do not think even the revenue standard requires any alteration of the tariff this winter. Let us get a surplus revenue before we provide means for diminishing it.

DEAD.

The following article which we take from that patriotic and independent Paper, the U. S. Telegraph, shows that Mr. Matthew Carey, the great Apostle of the Tariff and Federalism, has, in a fit of horror and exasperation, thrown his paper in the fire—upset his inkstand—emptied his sand box—chewed his pens, and vanished in a "*valedictory*." *Hurra for Nullification!* How Mr. Ritchie will rejoice at this *exit* of the Tariff champion! Surely he will *notice* it in his next Paper.

Jeffersonian.

"GIVING UP THE SHIP."

"We learn from Niles' Register, that Mr. M. Carey has gone into a state of "retiracy" as regards the protective system. He has abandoned the cause in despair for the very solid reason advanced in the extract below. We think Mr. Carey has shown more judgment in this, than in any part of his conduct relating to the subject. We must do Mr. Carey the justice to acknowledge that he deserves all that can be merited by perseverance, unwearied industry, zeal, and purity of motive in a bad cause. The editor of the Register is not so desponding—he has still a lingering hope. Although doubting whether a "plank is left to float the system," he has some faint hope of building a new ship. He is awaiting, he tells us, "until the signs of the times appear more distinctly" before he either "casts his flag overboard," or "hoists it at the mast head." Where will the Register look for its "sign." In ancient times people looked to the east, but the editor of the Register is probably casting his eyes south in the direction of the White House. Its hope lie there. The Hickory wythe is proverbially supple and can be bent and twisted in any possible direction: and when we consider the manifold twistifications it has undergone in the hands of a certain "magician" in the last four years, we cannot but think that there may be some little hope still left for the editor of the Register.

The following are the concluding remarks of Mr. Carey's valedictory.

"The dignity of the government is indelibly tarnished, as a single State, the thirteenth of the whole, in regard to white population has, with arms in her hands dictated terms to the other twenty-three and forced them to surrender at discretion. Proh pudor.

"To remove the imaginary grievances of a portion of the States, real substantial grievances are inflicted on the remainder, whereby a large portion of their industry and happiness will be blasted and withered.

"We ingloriously abandon the Union party, who have so nobly defended the cause of the country, and leave them to be trampled under foot by their violent oppressers, who have unconstitutionally disfranchised them.

"We have established in a great measure, the right of a single State to "nullify" laws enacted by the majority of the nation.

"M. CAREY."

FROM THE GEORGIA TIMES.

LOOK TO YOUR PROPERTY.

If we admit the doctrines of the President's proclamation we surrender the right of resisting the aggressions of Congress upon our right of property in any mode except by the sword. Those principles being once firmly established as the rule of action for the Federal government, and laws will be passed emancipating our slaves. If this be done, what can we oppose to the execution of the laws? The anti-slave holding States have the numerical strength, and if it comes to a contest of arms, the issue between the whites would be extremely doubtful. But do not the Northern papers warn us of the danger of provoking hostilities with them, for that they will certainly arm our slaves against us? These people, backed by the strength of the general government, would be fearful odds against us. Do not the Southern people know that this is the ulterior aim of the Northern Federalists? The emancipation of our slaves by the Federal government is one of their most cherished schemes. That it will be attempted, to bring this question before Congress, past efforts convince us. Let us then unite in our opposition to the nationalization of the government, and we may avoid long and bloody conflicts for the maintenance of our dearest and most valued rights. Why will the South remain so entirely indifferent to the progress of consolidation in the government of the Union? Do they not discern the importance that State Right principles may assume in the decision of questions of the character alluded to, by effecting constant and instant unanimity at home, so as to deter the enemy from invading our privileges? Let us not be circumvented by the artful policy and hypocritical professions of the Northern people. Tyrants never openly avow their aim—but strike the blow when they have completely lulled the inquietudes of the people by the most unbounded professions of attachment to liberty and equality.

MR. TYLER.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Tyler a few days since, by the citizens of Gloucester. This testimonial of respect, combined with the approving Resolutions of the people of other counties, must yield an elevated pleasure to this honest, faithful and independent public servant. Truly does he merit the thanks of the People. He has "dared to be honest in the worst of times." With a noble ambition, he hazarded all for his principles and his country—preferring rather to fall as a patriot, than rise as a parasite. *O si sic omnes!*

NEW YORK, March 18.

The Speaker Prosecuted.—Mr. Alvah Beeben, whose modest proposal to a member of Assembly to take $10,000 stock in a bank he was to vote for, caused him to be arrested for a breach of privilege, and subjected him to a gentle reprimand from the Speaker, has commenced a prosecution against that dignitary, for *assault and battery and false imprisonment*, and laid his damages at $20,000.

Forgery.—Some rascal succeeded not long since in getting possession of $6000 United States Bank money, from the branch in this city, by forging the signature of S. & M. Allen, to two checks, one of $1000 in favour of Rev. G. Spring, and one of $5000, in favour of the Hon. Richard Riker. The latter was enclosed in a letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Riker, stating that he was detained in court, and requesting the check to be paid to the boy who presented it, which was done. The signature of S. & M. Allen was a pretty good imitation.

Extract of a letter dated

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1833.

"I have read Mr. Calhoun's speech. It transcends all expectation, It crowns his fame and stamps him as a giant. I have never read any thing of the kind that can at all compare with it. I doubt very much, whether the records of ancient or modern times contain any thing on the science of government that can at all approach it. I have studied, Locke not as a matter of course, but with a determination, if possible, to master the doctrines of that profound philosopher and statesman. I have also read Burke; but, in all I have read, I have never met with any paper so rich in thought, so powerful in argument, as Mr. Calhoun's speech on the "Bloody bill." I would rather be the author of such a speech, than possess all the accidental power of the wretched tyrant, who only wanted an excuse to desolate the country. There is a contrast between the speeches of Webster and Calhoun, which I was not prepared for. Mr. Webster, I think, has sunk below himself. He does not even advance to any of Mr. Calhoun's batteries or positions. He contents himself, like a prudent General, in skirmishing with the pickets, without approaching the line. Like an adroit lawyer, an astute philologist, he makes a point, or rather a play, on the use of words, which indicates a weakness below his reputation; and then "we the people of the United States," the old song over again, formed the whole artillery by which nullification and Mr. Calhoun were to be nullified. The thinking world will pronounce nullification triumphant in the Senate, and, before many years, it will be triumphant in the nation. Men of intellect here, have no hesitation in pronouncing Mr. Calhoun the *victor*, but they cant say so in *print*. The Republican party will have to come to it at last, or join Webster, consolidation, and federalism, of the old stamp. They can't find a middle path."

The 'Memoirs of a Nullifier, written by himself, gives us the following accurate report of the examination of a pedlar of the universal Yankee nation, before Rhadamanthus.

"Soon we heard one of the constables call, 'Virgil Hoskins! Virgil Hoskins!' 'Here!' answered our companion, the Yankee pedlar making up to the bar.—Rhadamanthus was seated with a great number of large account books before him.

'Virgil Hoskins is your name, is it? said he. Here it is among the A's, page 49338, Ah, Virgil! there's a terrible long account against you. Let's see a few of the charges. (Reads.)

Virgil Hoskins, Dr.

June 27, 18—To selling in the course of one peddling expedition, 497,388 wooden nutmegs, and 161,532 Spanish cigars made of oak leaves and 648 wooden clocks. What do you say to that charge, Hoskins?

Hoskins. Why that was counted in our place about the greatest pedlin trip that ever was made over the Potomac.

Rhadamanthus reads. June 29, 18—To stealing an old grindstone, smearing it over with butter, and then selling it as a cheese.

Hoskins in great surprise. Jimminy! surely you would'nt punish a man for that, would you?

Rhadamanthus reads. December 13, 18—To making a counterfeit dollar of pewter when you were but six years old, and cheating your own father with it.

Hoskins. Daddy was mighty glad when he found it out. He said it showed I had a genus.

Rhadamanthus reads. July 2, 18—To taking a worn out pair of old shoes, which you found in the road, and selling them to a pious old lady, as being actually the shoes of St. Paul.

Hoskins with exultation. I made four dollars twelve and a half cents by that.

Rhadamanthus reads. July 2, 18—To taking an empty old watch case, putting a live cricket into it, and then selling it as a patent lever in full motion.

Hoskins. He, he, he—that was one of the cutest tricks I ever played in all my life.

Rhadamanthus. It would occupy me a week to go through all the charges against you. These few are sufficient. I really am out of patience with New England, for it gives me more trouble than all the rest of the world put together. You are sentenced to be thrown into a lake of boiling molasses, where nearly all your countrymen already are, with that same old grindstone tied to your neck and to remain there forever.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

DIABOLICAL MURDERS.

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Lebanon, New Hampshire, that a scene of the most inhuman and ferocious depravity was exhibited in that town on Saturday morning last. A respectable man by the name of Annis, had been paying attention to a young lady by the name of Fox, and about ten days ago they were married.—The brother of the lady was violent in his opposition to the union, from a belief that Mr. Annis was actuated by no other motive than to gain possession of their deceased father's farm, and declared openly, that if the marriage took place, he would murder them both. On Saturday morning, Mr. Annis and his wife, and Fox, were sitting at the breakfast table, when Fox made a pass at Annis, with the knife he was using, and attempted to stab him. Annis parried the thrust, upon which Fox sprang upon the table, and ran into the yard, where he seized an axe and returned to the house. Mrs. Annis, at the moment, screamed murder, and made her way out of doors, with a view to alarm the neighborhood, and obtain assistance.

As Fox re entered the house he met Annis, and levelling the axe at his head with all his strength, he struck him on the side of the neck, and severed the neck bone instantly. He fell, and in a few minutes was dead. The ferocity of the monster was not satisfied with this: he turned and pursued his sister, who was then about fifty yards from the house, who seeing him approach her, screeched horribly, so that her voice was heard more than half a mile. Her attempts to escape were futile; the snow was deep, and he soon had her in his grasp. Pulling from his pocket a pistol loaded with shot and ball, he applied the muzzle to her head, but could not discharge it.

He then struck her with the butt of it until it was unstocked—beat her with his fists until she dropped—and then jumped upon her body, and stamped on it until an end was put to her groans and sufferings. He dragged the mangled body into a ditch, covered it with snow, and fled to an adjoining barn where he hid himself in a pile of straw. He was soon found, and was in the custody of the civil authorities when our informant left the town. The age of Mr. Annis was about 25—his wife somewhat younger. Fox is about 30.

From the Boston Centinel.

We learn in relation to this horrid affair, that Fox has been for several years an Idiot under guardianship, and that at times he exhibited the frenzy of a maniac.—He enjoyed a property of a few hundred dollars, which on this occasion, he conceived that Annis wished to get away from him, and he drove a yoke of oxen into the woods and chained them to a tree to prevent having them taken from him by Annis, as he stated; he also broke up a sled in consequence of a similar apprehension. At the time of the marriage, he had threatened to kill the Clergyman and the Town Clerk, for their agency in the marriage, and procured an old pistol for the purpose. He afterwards appeared to change his purpose, and wreaked his vengeance upon his sister and her husband. After the homicide he concealed himself in a place which he had constructed in the barn. On the examination, he appeared to be excessively stupid and said little or nothing; the next day he appeared more animated. We learn that all the parties were miserable people and of no character. These facts, we believe, are correctly stated, and they are all that we have heard that are material to set forth this bloody scene.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

APRIL 8, 1833

"PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE," OR WHAT HAVE THE NULLIFIERS DONE?

After the close of the last war, it was necessary that some plan should be adopted for raising money to pay the debts, which the Government had contracted during that war. In order to effect this object, John C. Calhoun, and the other Nullifiers, agreed, that the least oppressive plan was to lay duties, or taxes upon all articles manufactured in other countries and brought into this for sale. To this plan, those who had opposed the war, were opposed. They had been opposed to the war with Great Britain, and therefore they were opposed to paying the debts contracted during the war. But the plan was adopted. No sooner was it done than the rich nabobs of the North, who while the Nullifiers, or Republicans were defending their country from foreign invasion, were consulting their own interests by manufacturing goods and selling them to those who were fighting the battles of liberty,—began to find that it could be turned to their advantage. They saw, that they could get just as much more for their goods, than they did before, as this tax amounted to, for they knew that this tax upon the foreign goods must increase the price of those goods the amount of the tax, and if the foreign goods sold for a certain price, their goods must bring the same. This tax then, acted as a kind of incidental protection to them. What did the Nullifiers say to this? Did they complain? No, the country owed a heavy debt, and they were willing to pay it. This was in 1816, and for the part which Mr. Calhoun and the other republicans, or nullifiers took in passing that tariff, or tax, they have since been called the fathers of a protective tariff,—when in fact, it was a tariff, or tax, to raise money to pay a debt, which had been contracted in defending the lives and liberties of the people from the aggressions of a foreign enemy.

But to return: In 1820, the rich Northern Nabobs, having found how advantageous these taxes were to them, proposed to raise them higher. What did the republicans, or nullifiers say to this? They said, the taxes are high enough to pay the expenses of the government, do not let us oppress the people, by raising them any higher. But they were not listened to—the taxes were raised. What did the nullifiers now do? Did they want to pass a "bloody bill," and cut their neighbors' throats? No, they said the taxes were high enough, but, as the debts of the government, were not paid, they would pay their part. Well, the year 1824, soon rolled round, and the same scenes took place.—there were more taxes to be laid on the people. The manufacturers were getting rich fast, but they were not satisfied,—the more they got, the more they wanted. Instead of applying the money, raised from the taxes, to the payment of the public debt, they made large appropriations in the Northern and middle States, for works of Internal Improvement, in order to have an excuse for raising the taxes. They petitioned Congress for this purpose. The nullifiers in vain told them, they would oppress the people,—they were not listened to;—the taxes were raised higher. What did the nullifiers now do? They came home like honest Republicans, and told their constituents what had been done, and asked them, what *they* would do. *They*, (the people) through their representatives in the State legislature, said these taxes were unconstitutional, oppressive, unequal, and were not agreed for the support of government. They remonstrated and petitioned Congress to reduce them, but they remonstrated in vain. They felt power and forgot right. They were getting rich rapidly!—we were rapidly growing poor

In 1828, they again went to Congress, but did not ask they had done before, *still Congress as a favor*, to raise the taxes, but they demanded *it as a right*. They said, because taxes had been laid upon foreign goods in '16, increased in '20 and '24, that it was the settled policy of the country, and the taxes ought to be raised in '28. The nullifiers told them this would not do; that precedent did not justify wrong; that the tariffs of '16, '20 and '24, were passed as a matter of favor; that their constituents were too much oppressed already by high taxes; that their farms were going to rack; that their workshops were idle; that, in fine, every thing was on the decline. But they heeded not our complaints. Like the leech, they were determined to hold on, until *salt*, or some other efficient remedy was applied, and they again raised the taxes.

What did the nullifiers now do? Did they submit? Yes, they were patriots, and though grievously oppressed, still, as the debts of government were not paid, they were willing to bear it a little longer. It is true they petitioned and remonstrated. They were promised redress, but redress they could not get. At length, the people of South Carolina, in 1831, the national debt being virtually paid, came to the conclusion, that they would not pay these taxes. But they were told by the Northern Editors, who were sent among us, to justify this conduct, and by other enemies in disguise, to wait until the next session of Congress, and if nothing was done for them, they would then go with them. The session of '32 arrived, and as something was necessary to be done, they passed an act, which they pretended was an act to reduce the taxes, but which in fact, only shifted all the burdens off of their backs, and placed them on ours. The nullifiers saw thro' this device, and were not to be blinded by it. They met in Convention, and said these taxes, are not just, they are oppressive and unconstitutional, and we will not pay them. The tariff men, or tax men, for they mean the same things blustered about and threatened to send an army to South Carolina, but the people of that gallant State, were not to be intimidated: they prepared themselves for defence, if they were attacked. As soon as the tariff men saw this, they changed their tone, and passed such a bill, as ultimately reduces the taxes to the wants of the government.

We have thus given you a short history of what the nullifiers have done. We leave it to your candor to say, how far they have been wrong. *We* will only observe that *all* must agree that their faults, (if they had any,) have been most egregiously misrepresented.

"In a short time the American people will be compelled to restore the protective principle to manufactures—yes, the next Congress will not close its session without a restoring act."—Whence comes this? From a "whole hog" Jackson Van Buren paper, published in Lexington 'ycleped the Kentucky Gazette. Here we see the motives which govern the presses devoted to the powers that be: principles are entirely laid aside and men substituted in their place. We give our readers the remarks, in full of this Editor, so completely given up to *Man Worship*

PROTECTION ABANDONED.

Mr. Clay's new Tariff Bill gives up the protective principle, and it has passed into a law Yeas 119; Nays 85; and will be now resign his seat in the Senate, as he intimated in his reply to Mr. Webster. He, Mr. C said, "if Congress would pass this bill, he would willingly return to his home to the groves of Ashland, where he could find fidelity and an affection, which he had not always found in public life." Mr. Clay's course must render his condition very uncomfortable. Abandoned by the manufacturing interests in the north and west, and viewed as a fickle, unstable politician by all, to his own domestic circle only can he look for comfort. In a short time the American people will feel compelled to restore the protective principle to manufactures—yes, the next Congress will not close its session without a restoring act."

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

It appears from the late Foreign news, that England is determined to emancipate the slaves of her West India Islands within three years, and without compensation to the owner. This step is of the highest importance and will serve to arouse the Southern portion of this confederacy to a sense of *their* danger. Old England is interfering with the property of its citizens—what will New England do, after the dangerous doctrines lately promulgated by the President, endorsed by Daniel Webster and the whole Federal "batch?" Already we see presses springing up advocating the entire emancipation of the slaves. We shall notice

THE EMANCIPATOR

We have received the first number of this vile paper, published in the city of New-York and hope we shall never see its face again. A glance at its principles are sufficient: The seventh reads thus—"slavery all over the world *must be overthrown*, or the milennial period promised in the Christian scriptures, will never take place.—No. 8, *Slavery all over the world must be overthrown*, either by the *moral strength* of the free, OR BY THE PHYSICAL STRENGTH OF THE ENSLAVED. The Editor then goes on to say, that his paper will advocate THE ENTIRE and immediate emancipation of slaves. These are the fruits of the Proclamation. This paper & the Liberator at Boston have the Proclamation men to back them, and the bloody bill, as nothing but the means by which their object can be obtained.—What will the Hon. John Forsyth say, when his dogmas will come into play, to wrest from us our property. We have no doubt that the Editor of the Liberator at Boston, and Emancipator at New York, engaged in the same cause, will recur with delight to the argument of this Honorable gentleman, as justifying their course. We understand that this paper is sustained by men of property, one of whom of great wealth is daring to spend his money to encourage the slaves of the South to revolt.—the object of the avowed movement must be plain to every person: they wish in the first place to operate on the northern majority, by getting up an excitement there against the holding of slaves in the South, in the hope of bringing the subject before Congress & that they, acting upon the "general welfare" principle, will pass a law to abolish slavery in the states. And, then, if the doctrine that its sets aside the supreme law of the land, be true, we must submit, right or wrong. If they cannot succeed in effecting this, they then depend upon the "physical force of the enslaved" as they can produce no effect upon the "moral force" of the South: We say to the people of the South, look to your rights.

We have had for several weeks on our table a number of works published by Mr. D. K. Minor of New York, but which we have not heretofore noticed on account of the great mass of political matter with which our columns have been filled.

That which ranks first is No. 1 and 2 of the "Mechanics Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements;" a work which in every respect fulfils the promise contained in the prospectus. To the Mechanic this work is invaluable as it contains "a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanic's Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertore of Inventions, Library of useful knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed Engravings."

The "American Rail Road Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements" we have before noticed as well as the New York Farmer and Gardners Magazine.

He is besides Proprietor of the "The American Plough Boy," devoted to agriculture, Daily—tri-weekly and semi-weekly New York American. We invite the friends of Mechanics, Internal Improvements, and Agriculture to call and examine the above works—a Prospectus of each is left at this office where subscriptions will be received

"Mechanics Magazine and Register of Inventions and Improvements," is published monthly. Each number is to contain 64 pages, closely yet legibly printed, and attached in a neat cover. Terms $2 per annum, in advance.

"American Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements" (weekly) 16 pages at $3 per annum.

"The New York Farmer and Gardners Magazine" (Monthly) containing 32 large quarto pages of three columns each, devoted particularly to Agriculture, Horticulture &c. at $3 per annum.—"The American Ploughboy" at $1.50 per annum.—"Daily American $10 per annum.—Tri-weekly American $5. and the semi-weekly American at $4 per annum. payable in advance.

We have received several numbers of a small daily paper issued in Charleston, S. Carolina, under the title of the *Daily Advertiser*. It is published by Wm. Estell, at $5 per annum.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON CITY!

We have from a gentleman direct from Washington City, that the Building occupied by the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, was consumed by FIRE on Sunday morning the 31st ult; most of the papers connected with the department were destroyed, as they were only enabled to save those on the first story. We did not understand how it originated

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige:—It cannot be disguised from others, we cannot conceal it from ourselves, that not only the maintenance of liberty here, but its success every where else, mainly rests upon us—upon the vigor with which we sustain our principles. Our revolutionary struggle *declared us Independent*, but the triumph of 1800 *made us free*. It was then that the emphatic voice of the PEOPLE, in notes more deep than loud, proclaimed the era of just political principles, in filling up the departments of government, and more especially the chair of State, with men of pure, unbending republicanism. In vain would the subordinate departments have been occupied by such men, had the President been of a different texture; we know this, and assigned the station to a man who ennobled it even more than it ennobled him; a man whose sturdy virtue, never temporised with corruption. It was then that liberty triumphed. It is useless to enlarge on the fruits of this triumph.

I am attached to the principles of the republican party—have always been attached to them, and ever shall be. I believe that the liberty and happiness we now enjoy, were secured by its triumphs, and that our safety depends on their confirmation.

But what do we now see? That party who were politically defunct for thirty odd years; who fought for the principles of the Alien and Sedition laws; who contended for the principles of John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, suddenly brought as it were, to life. They have made a convert to Federalism, of one whom we delighted to honor. Yes, I sincerely believe, whatever may be said to the contrary, that this band of this powerful band, united at the call of "ANDREW JACKSON!" they would not come out boldly and assert their doctrines, until the 'Old Hero' opened; now we see the *whole pack* in full cry. What have they effected? They have given the cause of State Rights a stab through the vitals of South Carolina,—their "coup de main" was to denounce Nullification and South Carolina. They are animated by the same soul, that, of old directed the hostile phalanx, and republicans must buckle on their armour, and prepare to fight the good fight over,—the drama of 1800, *must be acted over again*, or a repetition of similar measures, which have governed those now in authority, will endanger, if not destroy the fair fabric of our liberty.

There were many, previous to the appearance of the Proclamation, claiming the name of *Republicans*, who were decidedly opposed to the state right principles of 1798—many who were & always had been opposed to your inter-

DR. J. M. MOORE,

VERY respectfully announces to the public that he has located himself at Statesville, in Iredell County, twelve miles east of Athen's, in Iredell County, twelve miles east of Statesville, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally engaged.

We all are subject to [illegible] and as trouble with an [illegible] fiction, and he [illegible] wearied application to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

March 26th, 1833. 3m

Dissolution.

THE firm of Chalmers & Lemly, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts immediately with either

H. MacBeth.

April 8, 1833. 6tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1833.

Jacob Aints, Frederick Aints 2, Miles Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, Robert Adams, Abednigo Adams, Captain Beam 2, Henry Banic 2, Joseph Barringer, James Boggs, David Baley, Thomas Baggerman, David Brindle, David Barringer, William Bandy, Wallis Baingarner, Robert Brown, David Beam, Robert Blackburn, Silas Best, Clisby Cobb, Elenor Cobb, Col. Cline, Peter Clingman, Archible Cody, John Costner, Martin Coulter, Henry Cline, Com. of 7th Regt. Inf., Colo. of 71st Regt. Inf., Captain Dellinger 2, William B. Dobson, Peter Baker, [illegible], Daniel Finger, Jeremiah Goodson 2, Mason Gilliam 2, Robert Goodwin, Pleasant Green, Abner Goodnet, David Harry, Horton Howard 2, William Hale 2, Andrew Hilton, George Hoover 2, John Hoyle 2, Petit Harmon, John Holoms, James Haines, Joshua Herpe, George W. Huggins, Reddy Hoyle, Louvina Hamlit, John Hovis, Mr. Huggins, James Henry, John Huggins, Mr. Isard, John Johnson, Mr. Jarist, Charles Jones 2, Pleasant Jones, Henry Keistler, Henry Keever, Edward Keen, Jacob Link, George Lones 2, Isaac Lessons, Daniel Lites, John Long, John Leanor, John Link or Jobb Keever, exor., Hannah Lindhart, Isaac Lowe, Mr. Brutsline, Mr. Hilliger, James Mead, Mr. Mooney, Tenn., Adam Miller 2, Col. Mooney, James McClung 2, A. Mooney, Moses Moore, John McCorkle, George Mooney, Spiers M'Ephey, Elizabeth Murray, Barney Peeler, Asa Parker, John S. Patterson, Zachariah Price, Michael Quickel 2, J. B. Quinby 2, Alfred Ramsour 2, Franklin M. Reinhardt, Morgan Robison 2, E. Rudisell, Rebecca Robison, John Richard, James Reap, Jacob Reinhardt, Philip Rudisill, Daniel Seagle, Hartwell Spain, David Stonestreet, Philip Shuford, Michael Summey, Moses S. eagle, Noah Sellers, James Scott, Ouzilius Smith, Martha Sellers, Solomon Strop, Henry Tolepaugh, John Vickers, James H. White 2, William Watson 2, Samuel Weaver, A. Woodford, J. West, Peter Wiant, Joseph Wilson, George Weaver, William Wilfong, William Weed, Maxwell Warlick.

3t73 C. C. HENDERSON P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville N. C. April 1st 1833.

William Averett, Jo. Allison, Hy. Segure, R. H. Burton, A. M. Burton, Wm. Bass, Alexr. Barr, Alexander & Cowan 2, Wm. A. Claywell, Jno. Campbell, Tobitha Cameron, Wm Deaton, Ezekiel Eades, Matthew L. Fleming, Nathan Fletcher, Danl. Fink, James Guy, Greenberry Gaither, Hiram Guy, Margaret A. Hall, Margaret A. Hill, Elizabeth Heart, Sophia E. Hall, Jacob Hill, John Houpe, Charles Jones, Elihu S. King, Josiah M. Moore, Benjamin Mays, Gol. Jno. Mardah, Miles B. Matthews, Franklin Mean, Geo. A. Millar, Wm Mcclelland, Mary McConnel, John Mathewson, Dr. M. B. McClellan, Peggy McIlwee 2, John McCall, Alexr. McCanahan, James Orton, Robert Phillips, Benj. Phillips, Rev. Wm. Richards, Benj. Slater, Burton Roby, John Sturewalt, Thos. M. Saunders, Isaac Shinn, Wm. R. Stevenson, Daniel Speik, Wm. I. Summers, John Townsend, Perry Tomlinson, Jourdon Vaughn, John White 2, Silas Woodside, John Woodward, James S. Woods, Isaac N. Whitley, Reuben Yarborough.

3t73 W. KERR P. M.

The Beautiful Arabian Horse,

SELIM,

WILL stand the ensuing season near Charlotte, N. C. at the very low price of twelve dollars the season, and sixteen dollars for the insurance. Saladin the sire of Selim was imported from Tripoli, by Richard B. Jones, Esq. late American consul at that place,—and was declared to be of the highest Arabian race ever imported into Barbary.

Selim is a beautiful dapple gray, fifteen and a half hands high, with all the characteristic marks of the best Arabian blood,—and for form as well as activity and spirit is not surpassed by any other horse.

WILLIAM S. NORMENT.

March 25th, 1833. 3t71

AN ELECTION

WILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 15th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect seven suitable persons to serve as Warden of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commoners to the Legislature of N. C. for said County.

3t72 F. SLATER, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, March 11th 1833.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY April 6, 1833.

Bacon	8 to 10
Beef	2½ to 3½
Cotton in seed	$2.
Do. clean	8 to 8½
Corn	60 to 30
Oats	20
Sugar	10 to 12½
Coffee	15 to 18
Salt	$1. 00
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	25
Tallow	15 to 18
Flour	5 to 10
Brandy	$3.75 a 4,00
Whiskey	40
Nails	25 a 30
Loaf Sugar	9 to 10
Lead	18 to 20
Pork	8 to 10
Wheat	$3 75 to 4 00
South Carolina money discount	60
Georgia do.	4 to 5
	9 to 7½

FAYETTEVILLE, April, 1.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	45 to 50
Do Peach,	55 a 60
Bacon	6½ a 7½
Corn	60 a 62½
Cotton, 100lbs	$8 50 a 9 50
Flour	$4 50 a 4 75
Salt	65 a 75
Iron	4½ to 5½
Sugar, brown	7½ to 9
Coffee	13 to 15
Flaxseed	30 to 32
Wheat	$1. to 1,50
Whiskey	30 to 35
	35 to 40

CHERAW March, 30, 1833.

Brandy, Peach gal.		50
Apple		45
Bacon	lb.	8 10
Cotton		9½ a 10½
Corn	bush.	40 00
Coffee	lb.	16 18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4 a $4½
Molasses	gal.	40 a 45
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar		8 10
Whiskey	gal.	30 35
Wheat	bush.	75

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAKEFIELD

MAY be consulted at the Mansion Hotel. Those desiring operations on the Teeth, will please to give him an early call, as his stay will be short.

Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1833. 6tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 26th June, the day preceding commencement.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

March 27th, 1833.

AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 42.

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Winnebagoes of the fifteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to wit:

For payment of the annuity provided for by the third article, ten thousand dollars; for the purposes of education, provided for by the fourth article, three thousand dollars; for support of agriculturists, for oxen and ploughs, and other agricultural implements per fifth article, two thousand five hundred dollars; for expense of removing blacksmith's shops, per sixth article, two hundred and fifty dollars; for expense of rations per seventh article, six thousand dollars; for payment of claims to certain individuals, per eighth article, one thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents; for the purchase of tobacco, and for services of two physicians, per fifth article, five hundred and fifty dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of the twenty-first September, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-two, to wit: for payment of the limited annuity, provided for by the third article, twenty thousand dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations for a blacksmith and gunsmith, establishing a shop, and for purchase of tobacco and salt, per fourth article, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for payment of Farnham and Davenport's claim for goods, acknowledged to be due, per fifth article, forty thousand dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations in regard to subsistence, per tenth article, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Shawanoes and Delawares, of the sixth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two: for the purchase of cattle, hogs, and other stock for the Delawares, and for assistance in agriculture, per second article, three thousand dollars; for expense of a person to attend their mill, and for repairs, per same article, five hundred dollars; for the support of a school, per same article, five hundred dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations to the Shawanoes for cash, clothing and horses, and toward their expenses, after removal, per fifth article, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for cost of provisions for one year after removal, per same article, the sum of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for annuities to Patterson, Tawhee-laien and Natcoming, during their natural lives, the sum of one hundred dollars each, three hundred dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, of seventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, for the payment of the limited annuity, per fifth article, three thousand dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations in the sixth article of said treaty, to wit: for payment to the Peorias in common with the Kaskaskias, sixteen hundred dollars; to the Kaskaskias, for lost horses and salt annuities, three hundred and fifty dollars; to the Peorias, for improvements on their lands, two hundred and fifty dollars; for the purchase of stock for Peorias and Kaskaskias, four hundred dollars; for carts, oxen and ploughs, for same, three hundred and fifty dollars; for building four log houses, five hundred and thirty dollars; for assistance in agriculture, three hundred dollars; for agricultural implements, and for iron and steel, fifty dollars; for the payment for goods delivered at treaty, eight hundred dollars; for assistance to Kaskaskias in removing, and for one year's provisions, one thousand dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Appalachicola tribe, of eleventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; for payment to the Appalachicola tribe of Indians, to be in full compensation for all expenses of emigration and subsistence, per second article of the treaty, thirteen thousand dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Prairie, of twenty-first October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, ratified twenty first January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; for payment of the limited annuity, per third article, fifteen thousand dollars; for the payment of the annuities stipulated for in the same article, to wit: to Billy Caldwell, six hundred dollars. To Alexander Robinson, two hundred dollars. To Pierre Leclere, two hundred dollars; for payment of Claims, per schedule annexed to the treaty, per fourth article, the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars; for payment for goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of goods to be delivered, thirty thousand dollars; for payment to certain named Indians for lost horses, same article, fourteen hundred dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Kickapoos, of twenty-fourth October, and supplement of twenty-sixth November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; for payment of the annuity for one year, per third article, eighteen thousand dollars; for erecting a mill and church, per sixth article, three thousand seven hundred dollars; for support of a blacksmith and assistant, and for iron, steel and tools, per fifth article, one thousand dollars; for the support of a school, and purchase of books, under seventh article, five hundred dollars; for the purchase of farming utensils, pereighth article, three thousand dollars; for expense of agricultural labor and improvements, per ninth article, four thousand dollars; for payment in merchandize and cash, per eleventh article, six thousand dollars; for expense of transportation and subsistence, and one years supply of provisions per eleventh article, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars; for expense of running and making boundaries, per twelfth article, eight hundred dollars; for the expenses of a deputation to view the lands ceded, per fourteenth article, five hundred dollars; for furnishing cattle, hogs, and other stock, per tenth article, four thousand dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Potawattamies of the Wabash of twenty sixth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; for payment of the limited annuity, per third article, twenty thousand dollars; for the payment of goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; for purchase of goods to be delivered per same article, thirty thousand dollars; for the payment of claims, per schedule attached to the treaty, per fourth article, the sum of sixty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-two dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations of the fifth article, to wit: for rifles and ammunitions, two thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars; for blankets, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars; for expenses of transportation and subsistence, thirty three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for one years supply of provisions, sixty thousand eight hundred and nine dollars; for expense of erecting a saw mill, per sixth article, two thousand dollars; to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Pottawattamies of Indiana, of twenty seventh October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; for the payment of the limited annuity, per fourth article, fifteen thousand dollars; for the payment of goods and horses purchased and delivered, per same article, the sum of thirty two thousand dollars; for the purchase of goods to be delivered, per same article, ten thousand dollars; for the payment of claims, per schedule attached to the treaty, per same article, the sum of twenty one thousand seven hundred and twenty one dollars; for the purchase of the section of land granted by the treaty of Saint Joseph's, to Topenaw-koung, wife of Peter Langlois, per same article, the sum of eight hundred dollars; for the education of Indian youths of the Pottawattamie tribes, during the pleasure of Congress, per same article, two thousand dollars; to carry into effect the stipulation of the treaty with the Pinkeshaws and Weas, of twenty ninth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; for the purchase of cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, as an equivalent for salt annuities, and lost horses, for the Pinkeshaws, per third article, five hundred dollars; for expense of agricultural assistance and improvements, per same article, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars; for payment in merchandize and cash, per same article, two hundred dollars; for the purchase of cattle, hogs and farming utensils, as an equivalent for improvements and lost horses, for the Weas, per fourth article, five hundred dollars; for payment in merchandize and cash, per same article, two hundred dollars; for assistance to the Weas of Indiana, to enable them to join the rest of their tribe, and for one year's supply of provisions, per same article, the sum of four thousand six hundred and twelve dollars; for the support of a blacksmith's shop, for the benefit of the Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, per fifth article, one thousand dollars; for cost of transporting the annuities, agricultural implements and stock, and for other incidental expenses in fulfilment of the aforesaid treaties, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; to enable the President to extinguish the Indian title within the States of Indiana and Illinois, and territory of Michigan, in addition to the sum appropriated ninth July last, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars; for expenses incurred in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, attending the adjustment of the boundary line and other objects referred to in the first, second, and third articles of the treaty of Butte des Morts, ratified twenty third February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, four hundred dollars; for expense of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians, as stipulated in the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in addition to former appropriations, to pay claims allowed, as settled by the Second Auditor, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, forty-four cents; for payment of improvements on ceded lands, as stipulated in the eleventh article of said treaty, as settled by the Second Auditor, in addition to former appropriations, nine thousand three hundred dollars and seventy-five cents; for payment of expenses incurred for provisions, transportation, compensation to guards and other expenses attending the arrest of Iowa prisoners in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, on the charge of murder committed by them, and not before provided for, the sum of one thousand and twenty three dollars and thirty-eight cents; for expense of locating, surveying and bounding reservations for the Choctaws, under the nineteenth article of the treaty of fifteenth September one thousand eight hundred and thirty, not otherwise provided for, fifteen hundred dollars; for expenses of the Chickasaw Agent, with a deputation of Indians, to the seat of government, on business relating to the treaty negotiated with them, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; for the expense of a delegation from the New York Indians to visit Green Bay during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, for the purpose of surveying and dividing their lands with a view to future emigration, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; for the expense of removing the remaining Shawanoes, being eighty-two in number, from Ohio, to their lands west, one thousand six hundred and forty dollars; for the expense of twelve prisoners of war of the Sac and Fox tribes, now in confinement, and to be held as hostages, under the seventh article of the treaty with the Sics and Foxes, of twenty-first September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, embracing the cost of provisions and clothing, compensation to an interpreter, and cost of removing them to a place where they may be kept in safety, without being closely confined, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; for the expense of appraising the improvements abandoned by the Chippawas, under the sixth article of the treaty of Saginaw, of twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of six hundred dollars; for payment for two negroes, the property of George Fields, illegally taken from the Broom, a Cherokee Chief, in the fall of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, by a white citizen, seven hundred dollars; for expenses of removing and subsisting Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, and Ohio Indians, as estimated for by the Commissary General of Subsistence, four hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirteen dollars. And the sum of ten thousand dollars for holding a treaty with the Potawattamies, for the extinguishment of their title to the remainder of their lands in Illinois; for carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Menominees of the eighth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars; for carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Chickasaws of twenty-eighth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be refunded out of the sales of their lands as provided for by said treaty, one hundred thousand dollars; for carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Senecas West, of twenty-ninth December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be refunded out of the sales of their lands as provided for by said treaty, four thousand dollars; for payment to the Senecas for lost horses and other property as stipulated for by the fourth article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars; for carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Ottowas, of eighteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, forty-seven thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall cause a valuation to be made of the buildings, improvements and other property, belonging to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, laying within the limits of the purchase made of the Choctaw tribe of Indians at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek, and after deducting from the estimated value the amount heretofore advanced by the United States towards the aforesaid buildings and improvements shall cause the residue to be paid to the Trustees of the said Board, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, should the same be found necessary to defray the expenses of repressing the hostilities of the Indians on the western frontier of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2, 1833
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 23.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For collecting the materials, and making the preliminary arrangements, for the construction of a fort on George's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the erection of a building for military and other exercises, at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, six thousand dollars; for the erection of a chapel at the United States' Military Academy, West Point, ten thousand dollars; for the erection of two new dwelling-houses at the National Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the use of the Master Armorer and Paymaster, seven thousand dollars; for building a pay-office and store at the same Armory, for the preservation of models and patterns, two thousand dollars; for building a workshop for grinding and polishing, at the same Armory, six thousand dollars; for enlarging and repairing the shop, for welding and boring musket barrels, at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars; for additional machinery, at the same Armory, three thousand five hundred dollars; for one steam-engine of fifteen horse power; at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars; for thirty-six double racks for placing arms in the new arsenal, at the same Armory, five thousand one hundred dollars; for the erection of twelve additional dwelling-houses for the workmen, at the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, eight thousand six hundred dollars; for the repair and extension of the public dam, on the Potomac river, from which the supply of water is obtained for the works of said Armory, five thousand dollars; for the enlargement of the canal, supplying the water power of the public works of the said Armory, from the Potomac dam, fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars; for repairing the walls of four workshops at the same Armory, fifteen hundred dollars; for constructing three new water-wheels, and the machinery in the boring, turning, and stocking shops, and sinking flumes, at the said Armory, eight thousand four hundred dollars; for completing the forging-shop tilt-hammer, and new work-shop, at the same Armory, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars; for the purchase of one square acre of land, with the improvements, adjoining the Arsenal near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase of forty-five acres of land adjoining the Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, nine thousand dollars; for the purchase of the right to the waterpower on the Shenandoah river, for the use of the United States' rifle factory which is established on that river, four thousand six hundred dollars; for the repairs of the Spanish fort Marion, at St. Augustine, and for re-constructing the Sea Wall, to prevent the encroachment of the sea at and near the same, twenty thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site, and for erecting quarters and barracks for the United States' troops at Savannah, Georgia, twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to apply to the purchase of the square acre of land abovementioned, a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars out of the proceeds arising from the sale of certain lots of land at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, belonging to the United States, which may be disposed of, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

CHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,
With a snug Selection of
DRY GOODS;
On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in **CASH** or **BARTER**, to those who wish to sell 58tf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan. 8, 1833.

NEW CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. ADELADE ROSSZEE respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury that she has opened,

A CONFECTIONARY

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oakes, a few doors East of the Court-House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. 5:70

Salisbury, March 4, 1833.

Department of State,
March 20, 1833.

A RESOLUTION of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor's of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered in but comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber offers for Sale, or Lease,

300 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in the County of Burke, on the main road leading from Statesville to Lovelady ford, on the Catawba river, and to Morganton; it is considered as one of the best stands for a store in that part of the country, and perhaps not excelled for its richness of

GOLD.

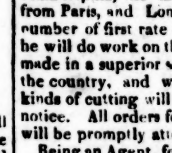
Further particulars are deemed unnecessary. Persons desirous to purchase or lease, will please call upon Mr. Joseph Mehaffee, on the main stage road from Statesville to Morganton, who will give all necessary information. It can be let out in small lots to suit convenience.

3:70 —Paid. PETER HARMON.

Burke County, March 18th 1833.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,



WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 37tf

H. G. BURTON.
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832.

BENJAMIN FRALEY

TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confectionary shop; a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Saguze, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf B. F.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened: the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid; Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WM. W. LONG. *Admr.*

Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1833. 13tf7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Ann, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation. I forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts that she may contract. JESSE HADEN.

Rowan County, March 22, 1833. 3:71f

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,
FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP.